government of this country and by Parliament, of giving information on questions like the present is very different to that which obtains in Russia and Prance. The French and Russian governments give to the public such information as they may think necessary from time to time; but it is the practice in the country to lay the paper, reference.

necessary no lay the papers referring to any subject altogether, and at one time, before Parliament. By lords, the government have undertaken to adopt that course, and the whole of the papers reating to the subject will be laid together before your lordships. (Hear, hear.) With magnet to the story of the papers reating to the subject will be laid together before your lordships. (Hear, hear.) With magnet to the story of the papers reating to the doubts which he has thrown out, I will only say that, as to the capacity of her Majesty's government to answer them I am not, of course, prepared to express an opinion; but as far as the notion of there being any fear as to answering them. I hope that my noble friend and your lordships will rest satisfied that no such aprehension exists in my mind, or in that of any member of her Majesty's government. (Cheers.) To the first of those two strellar notes no regular answer has been sent, became the greater part of its contents alluded to negodiations which were originated by the French Ambassador at Constantinople, and the remainder was forestalled by the progress which the communication referring to the question had made. The note was, however, answered in substance, although nothing was sent in the form of a regular answer to it. The necond circular note was one of a different character, and one requiring an answer, and an answer was immediately sent. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I have only to add, that that answer was in entire conformity with the note published by the French government, as, indeed, have been all the proceedings connected with the question. (Cheers.)

The Earl of Malmsencay—My lords, I think that my noble friend is mistaken in drawing an analogy between these two circular notes and ordinary diplomatic correspondence, which is kept secret until the proper time arrives, and then laid upon the table of the house. These two circular notes are not of the tame nature; they are an appeal to Europe; they were published in the St. Petersburg Gazeite, and the indeed to

im to give to Parliament and to the country some ifermation as to what steps have been already iken?

The Earl of Clarendon—My lords, it is at no mall sacrifice of feeling that the government have it bound to ask for a postponement of the discussion on this question. It is our intention, when the roper time arrives, to place before Parliament the illest information on the subject. We have no wish or any unnecessary delay; and; in answer to my oble triend, I think that a very few days indeed ill be sufficient to show whether our negotiations ill succeed or not; but, whether they do succeed in the fullest information shall be given to Parament and to the country.

The Marquis of Clarender—My lords, I wish to kmy noble friend, the Secretary of State for Forman Affairs, if any information has been received at the Foreign office that the Russians have assumed the ecivil government of Moldavia and Bessarabia? Recause I have seen it stated in the public journals at the Post office has been taken under the director of the Russian authorities; and, if such be the use, it appears to me inconsistent with a mere mility occupation. I should also wish to be informed the Russian troops have advanced towards the anube, or if they simply remain in occupation of assy and the district adjacent to the Pruth?

The Earl of Clarendon—My lords, I have no dormation of the kind to which my noble friend as alluded. I have certainly seen it stated in the ewspapers that the direction of the post office, and ther administrative functions have been assumed by the Russian authorities; but no such information has anched the government. I have reason to believe at no advance has been made towards the functions.

at no advance has been made towards the Danube, ad that the Hospodar still exercises his functions, y noble friend may remember that Prince Gorts-nakeff, when he entered the Danubian principalireasen, when he entered the Dandolan principali-es, is used a manifesto, in which he promised that are should be no disturbance in the institutions of is country. I think, therefore, that so shortly after he issue of a proclamation of that nature, such a receding as that to which my noble friend has re-ired cannot have taken place. (Hear, hear.)

recceding as that to which my noble friend has rerred cannot have taken place. (Hear, hear.)

Tarkey.

The correspondent of the London Times, writing from
marantinople upon July 4, says:—The most important
we at this moment is the fact of a formidable conspisy having been detected against the life of the reigning
iftan. Last Friday night or Saturday morning, fifteen
naums or softas (hasenlman students), were seen pase through Galatz in the custody of numerous armed
vances, with their hands tied behind them. This unseedented sight gave rise to a mixed feeling of dread
of curlosity, sit or these white turbaned people are
oled up to by good Mussulinans with great are and
speel, as the expounders of the sacred precepts of the
oran. The canse of their arrest was a conspiracy to
pose the Sulian Abdul Medjid, in favor, it is believed,
his brother, Abdul Aziz. A few hours after
sir arrest they were all put to death by the
wastrag. It is said that there is a strong deterination amorget the Mussulman population to
you out the present ministry, and bring in a decided
if party. The greatest discontent prevails amongst
aftisens ow duct have been reported. These poor men
mplain that they have been called from their fields
with great spirit, and thereby subjected to severe
near, they remember with bitterness a similar call to
ma during the Hungarian refugee question, and they
elser they must oct again be sent from their house on
bootless errand, but must fight or return.
The expense of the Ottoman government at this
reent are calculated at £100,000 per month over
d above their usual outlay. The warlike prepadiass are certainly conducted on a gigantic scale,
d with great spirit. A latter from Bucharest,
ted the 26th of June, says that in fifteen days the
often bank of the Danube will be lined with
often bank of the Danube will be lined with
often bank of the Panube being fluxiiferts en the right bank of the Panube being thus obred. This poeivion would indicate an amoraxion
et than an eccupation, since it is not

The latest despatch is dated "Constantinopie, only id ays:
"The representatives of England, France, and Prusia agreed as to the basis of the arrangement which is to proposed to Russia and Turkey."
Owing to the feart of the Ramadan, this arrangement is not as jet been submitted to the Sultan."

The Donabian Principalities.

THE VERY LATEST.
The last advices from the principalities are dated
JASSY, July S, 1865.
A Te Deum in honor of the Car has been chanted in

The Down is major of the Oat has been ended of St. Spiridion.
Prince Gostichshoff, the Hospodar, his Ministers and years, were present during the rolemnity.
Eventy-two guns of heavy calibre have arrived to day.
Bucharler, July 10, 1883.
The headquarters of the Russian army have been eshabed in this city. The trougs, to the number of our 10,000, are encamped in the environs of Hacharest.

Reason.
A review of the news of the St. Petersburg journels, to the 9th of July, may be exhibited in the following ndensed summ any:

The restricting of Austria and Prussia is mentioned as a 4th discountiances most conductor. ndened suon say:—
The seatristic of Austria and Prussia is mentioned as
e of the circumstances most conductive to strengthen
e Emperor's determination to cross the Danues, if the
ent eccupation of Moldavia should not attain the desed end. In addition to the grounds we have already
and so circum, shy the Emperor caust unfine thingly proed until he arrive at his object—the clear right, and
aboner of Russia, reverence for the orthodox church—
ore than all these, the political influence of Russia, as
us stated, would be compromised in the eyes of his
piects if he were to give way. Further, Peter the
eat, concentred in his own person the pessession of
old spiritual as well as temporal power, but this claim
is not always nor universally been acknowledged by the
piects of successive Crars. This opportunity of steping forward as the champion of the Greeks in Turkey,
as do not one him either spiritual or temporal alleance, must be turned to necount, as a good lessen to
soon subjects, who look up to hum as head of the
ate, but use of the church. The reasoning of the above
not clear, but I give it as i find it; if it is correct the
ord that the Emperor reems not quite indisposal to
as, is intended to have a double edge and to out two
by a.

Count Corpular liad or tred there on the stat July, ac-

companied by a major general and three emphases of the Austrian service. The mineraries were to commence in the folies ing week at the eamp of Krameseles where upwards of one hundred thomsand troops were collected. Five columns of the fundidate were deveded to an "order of the day," in which the Emperor expresses his high satisfaction with the performances of the troops at the grand manageurzes of the guard and the grenadiar corps on the 18th and 30th of June and list of July. All the privates and non commissioned officers received a gratulty in money.

Lieutesest general Dubamel had left the capital for Brailaw, General Obrutchen and Lieutenants general Ramsay, Bibikow, Meschilewitsch and Rorset, for Moscow.

Primes and Princess Frederic of the Netherlands, with their daughter, had arrived at Peterhef on the 5th July. The Emperor has given his consent to two donations being made by pivate individuals, one of 30,000 aliver roubles for a charitable establishment in Moscow, and another of a house and ground for the establishment of an institution for cultivating Oriental languages.

Resorts on the Industrial Exhibition in Moscow, which the Finance Minis ter lately left Petersburg to visit, mention nore particularly, with the highest encomiums, the arms exhibited there. It is described that all the various firearms, for all the different denominations of troops threeghout the empire, are manufactured according to an uniform standard guage; so that, let the troops be supplied from whatever portion of the empire they may happen to be in, all their arms of the sace species are found to be uniform, as if turned out from one manufactory.

The transmission of the 17th division of infantry to St. Petersburg from Moscow, by rallway, its also mentioned with great satisfactions, as showing the facilities with which Russia can translocate large bodies of troops. Twenty-four large trusks, on which the men seem to have stood, were constructed on purpose and used on this occasion, after having been sprinkled with holy water.

T

Cases in hand 520.

THE VERY LATEST.
ST PERFESSIONED. July 7, 1853.

The Austrian General Gyulai has arrived in this capital
on a special mission to the Imperial Court.

France.
PEACE OR WAR—THE LATEST PREVAILING OPINION—

on a special migaien to the Imperial Court.

Prace OR WAR—THE LATEST PREVAILING OPINION—GENERAL ITEMS, ETC., ETC.

The Paris correspondent of the Loadon Times, writing under date of the 18th iest, says:—The question of peace or war seems now to be deficitively settled by the public—or course in favor of the former. It may perhaps, be gring too far to a sert that the matter is deficitively settled but it is certain that it is in a fair way of teleg so; and there is a fixed conviction that, whatever to the exact nature of the propositions submitted by he gland and France collectively, or by the other powers, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. Of cour e each individual has his own version as to the note which will be accepted by Torkey, acting on the advice of the powers, but there is nothing new to any of them. The propositions agreed on by the English and Freech governments were sent for approval to Constantinopie, returned here approved, and then transmitted to St. Petersburg. They are agreed to by Austria and Pruesia, and though we cannot yet know whether Russia has assented, little or no doubt is entertained on that point. Indeed, it was rune he has to day that a telegraphic despitch had been received in Loadon, announcing the assent of the Emperor of Russia; and though that announcement may be premature it is anticipated as certain so much so, that the question is new beginning to be discussed as to whether the Russian troops will not the Dannbian provinces first or the fields Residually and the Parish and Province from Committed to the St. how been received. The atender from Committed on the strength of the St. how been received. The atender from College and and arrived on the evening of the 4th with the official intelligence that the Russian troops will not the registration; but, fortunably, the more important one will have been destructed by the fourth corps, composed of 50 000 men. commanded by General Dannambre, if was thought that some regions only of the Luders division would pass the Pruth. A

paid a visit of etiquette to the Queen Mother of Spain two days ago, at Malmaison. The visit was paid as that of the Ambassadeur de Fundillo-Queen Christica as overy one knows, being sister of the King of the Two Sicilias. There is rothing strange in this, but it is rather curious that the same Marquis Antonini was Minister at Madrid when the terrible struggle was going on about the succession to the cown. The abolition of the Salle law was of course all to the advantage of Maria Christina and her children, as the brothers of King Ferdinand were postponed to his children, whether male or female. The Marquis Antonini took a prominent part in the struggle, as the representative of a branch of the Bourbon family, and made himself remarkable for his opposition to Maria Christina and her party. Since the death of Ferdinand, a period of nearly twenty years, they had not mot till Thur-day last.

A feeling generally prevailed on the Bourse that the

a period of nearly twenty years, they had not met till Thursday last.

A feeling generally prevailed on the Bourse that the Eastern question would be pacifically adjusted, and the prices of public recurities experienced at considerable rise. The Three per Cents opened at 776, 80c., and closed at 785, 50c. for the end of the month. The Fourand-a-Half per Cents closed at 1022, 70c.; Orleans Railway shares, 1,1257.

THE VERY LATEST.

Paris, July 19, 1853.
The funds experienced a decline at the Exchange teday.
The Three per Cents closed at 787, 15c. for the end of the month, and the Four and a-Half per cents at 102f. 50c.

The Turkish Difficulty—The Perling of Austria.

The Turkish Difficulty—The Perling of Austria, Political and relations, writing under date of the 18th of July, thus views the position of the Austrian government with regard to the Turkish difficulty—"A few days since, you were informed that there was good reason to believe that Count Bud disapproved both the Russian maniesto and the occupation of the principalities. The Augsburg Gatotic has now published a Vienna letter, which deserves particular attention, as it evidently expresses the sentiments of the Austrian foreign office. The government writer begins by observing, that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia 'gives a character to the occupation of the principalities which is much to be lamented.' The Russian Cabinet originally declared that it required satisfaction for an insult—' whether real or imaginary it is not for us to decide—offered to its hence. It was the earnest wish and aim of the Austrian government to induce the Porte to give the satisfaction demanded by the Russian cabinet, but in the manifesto to his people, the Emperor takes up an entirely different position.' It is the Head of a Church salling on the Russo Greek population of his empire to protect and defend fellow-believers in Turkey, who have demanded neither protection nor defence. 'In a word, it is a crusade in favor of the Austrian sorter and defend fellow-believers in Turkey, who have demanded neither protection nor defence. 'In a word, it is a crusade in favor of the Austrian sorter and word, it is a crusade in favor of the Austrian sorter of the Austrian sorter of the recent times there have been no instances of the Greek Christians in Turkey baving been oppressed by the Porte.' According to the view here taken of things, Russia has placed herself in an isolated position, 'as it is impossible for the power which were made of the course of the course of the word and the first part of the course of the most neighbour of the course of the course of the course of the course of the cou Austria.

to Great Besterek. On the same day a battalish of fool and a train of pentoess were directed upon Peterwardels.

Another battallion marched on the 15th, and a squadron of hussars were sent in steamers down the Danube.

Anticipated Younde Between Austria and Brate States.

[From the London Times, July 20]

It is one of the unfortunate results of the present condition of the Ottoman empire that the authority of its officers is hardly sufficient to command respect in its own ports, and that the laws of the country and the law of nations are violated with impunity under the very eyes of the Sultan's representatives. The occurrences which took place at Smyrns, on the 22d of June, are a striking illustration of this extraordinary and dangerous state of things. The law was successively broken by every party in this transaction; and Ali Pasha, the governor of the city, was not only incapale of patting. But the successive in the following pattern that contains the power of the country of the country

was immediately appointed to Smyrna, and an investigation was commenced into the facts of the case.

Between Austria and the United States the question is of a totally different character. In ordinary circumstances, unless at the solicitation, and with the authority of the Turkish government, it is evident that the American commander had no right whatever to dictate terms to any foreign officer; but the state of things we have described shows that the grossest outrages had been and could be committed with impunity, and all the ordinary usages of civilized natious were apparently suspended. Nevertheless, the coercion applied by the captain of the St. Louis to the captain of the Usage was of the most direct kind, and will probably be regarded by the captain of the St. Louis to the captain of the Present state of feeling in the United States towards Europe generally, and Austria in particular, it is certain that no such reparation will be given, and it is perhaps likely that the conduct of the officers of the St. Louis was dictated quite as much by the deaire to make political capital for their own government, as by professional ardor, or party predilections. The origin of these quarrels lies, however, in the want of power and determination on the part of the Turkish government. A resolute governor would have fired upon a foreign brig, the capitain of which had dared to kidnap a person from the land; and he would also have punished two foreign vessels presuming to threaten each other with hostilities in the port of a third power. In the midst of more scrious dangers, such embarrasing incidents as these are not wholly insignificant, and they increase the difficulty of maintaining the nominal independence of an empire which no longer suffices for its own defence.

Is Australia to become Independent.
[From the Helbourne Argus, April 16.]

Is Australia to become Independent.

[From the hielboarne Argus, April 16]

We want freedom! With that, all would go well. To achieve this grand disideratum should be the principal object of that body which affects to represent the public. We shall get it some day, and with the so-called representatives rests the alternative of acquiring it forus by constitutional mears, or leaving it to be eventually taken by a more summary process. One or other must be done, and that right early. The times brook no delay. Under ordinary circumstances we might be contented to linger along in the semi-death, social and political, which England appears to consider the proper condition for her colonial effsyring; but this torpid condition, disgraceful to us as men, and doubly disgraceful to us as men, and doubly disgraceful to us as representatives of the vaunted race of Anglo-Saxons, is utterly incompatible with our present condition. We must be fice. The main duty of our council will be to point out the mode. At present we are mere slaves—subject to the misrule, and bowing to the caprices of an irresponsible nominee, who bitter, bitter experience has taught us may be both a very bad and a very silly man. We are slaves to all intents and purposes, and our chains are not the less galling because they are gilt with some fanciful mockery of freedom. How true is this, when the very body of whose composition we now speak, the "Legislative Council" itself—that "deliberative assembly" to whom we ought to look as the constitutional means of redress for all our grievances—that body upon which, as men knowing what freedom is, we ought to be able immediately to rely, is nothing better than an assembly deliberately packed of squatters and noninces, where their few real representatives are constantly out-voted upon every great question, by the vote giving machines of the nemince master of this nation of slaves. All this will have to change. The present state of things cannot last. A government may linger on, utterly unpopular, for a while; b We want freedom! With that, all would go well.

repose has never been haunted by such drams. With some little experience of the mind and disposition of our countrymen, we have the most unfaltering reliance on the love of order, sense of justice, deference to the law, fair dealing, and general intelligence of the great masses of a British people. When timid twaddlers, then, have borred us with imaginary dangers, we have already put down their hallucinations to the unhappy prejudices in which they have been reared; to their wish to bolster up some iniquity which was personally profitable to themselves; or to the want of that experience in the organization of the English mind which would have enabled them to chase such spectral illusions from their own.

Cheered always by the firm reliance we have mentioned, we suffer little dread under almost any possible contingency; and if it should please Providence to allow the earth to swallow up, like Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, the whole Victorian executive to-morrow, from the Lieutenant-Governor down to the most insignificant police constable or crown nominee who has ever submitted to the indignity of the government brand, we believe firmly that the people of Victoria are quite capable of organizing in one month, amongst themselves, a better government in every department of the public service. Or if Great Britain should cast off to morrow the towline by which she drags us along the muddy ditch of her colonial policy, we have such confidence in our fellow colonists as to know with certainty, that our safety would be greater, our prosperity more firmly established, our national character higher, our progress more rapid, and ourselves bolder, greater, better men than will ever be the case in our present condition of miserable vassalage.

The change will come. We believe that it is far better for both countries that it should come quietly. And to that end we conceive that it is essential that it should come soon. There is nothing so much to be deprecated as that the feeling of acrimony should be engendered between England

act and tea duties which nerved his bolder brother of Auerica.

It is too smooth a path like this, that a Legislative Council of Victoria is now chiefly wanted. It may amuse it-elf in its leisure hours with scab acts and vagrant bills, notices of motion and select committees. But times are coming rapilly when sterner deties await it, and when much will depend upon the masterly hand with which those duties are performed.

Anstralia.

THE LAYEST NEWS FOOK SYINKY.

The position of the colory of New douth Wales is described by the pagers as being the word assistance of man are quoted at an onne and the first man are quoted by the Argus, on the fifth April, at 33 lbs. an onne of gold on fieight.

The following is from the Sydney Bappire of April 20—
The commercial condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition of Sydney is, as it has been for one condition by the sydney and the sydney and

burdeed and sixteen. Besides this flowing and counterflowing of population, by water, between the two gold
colories, there is a constant intermigration overland,
which to a large extent confounds any calculations as to
the fluctuations of the social stream in either calony. In
the present estimate some reduction has to be made in
the case of the Chusan for the passengers proceeding to
other ports, and it may also be mentioned that the steam
thip Seepatra is homely expected from Melbourne, with,
probably, we hundred passengers, which will about balance the account.

In Sydney a strong disposition prevails to speculate in
the formation of companies for working the mineral
lands of the colony; but those projects are at present
almost bolly confined to men of substantial means and
established character; and with the facts before the
public which have already been disclosed as to the undombted richness of many districts in cooper, lend and
iron, as well as the precious metals, and with the shares
of our only copper mining company at 100 per cent prenum, it is not surprising that the attention of closethinking and observant men should be directed to more
important developments of these yet conceiled sources of
our natural wealth, Among the remarkable charges
which the present year will bring about, none will be
greater or more valuable to acciety than the extended
results of in dustrial enterprise.

By the eccurts from the Ovens and the Northern diggings to day, about 8 600 cuncas of gold were received in
Sydney. It is expected that the Woolloomooloo, sailing
for Lordon to morrow morning will take away nearly
50 600 onness. The price now vules a 17-3 34, to 6d, for
Victoria and 74s, 3d, to 6d for New South Wales.

[From the Sydney Morning Herald, April 20]

50 600 onnees. The pulse now rules at 773 3d. to 6d. for Victoria and 74s. 3d. to 6d. for New South Wales.

[From the Sydney Morning Herald, April 20]
On the eve of the Woolloomooloo's ceparture from this port for England, we take the opportunity of offering to our readers in the nother country a few observations on the present aspect of affaits in New South Wales.

And in the first place we must remark that no subject eccupies more general attention just new in our commercial circles than the extremely unsatisfactory state of our steam communication with England. The Australian Royal Mail Steam Company's ship Adelaide, is more than two months overdue, and even her successor, the Victoria, is a week behind her time. With regard to the fermer, disappointment at the non-arrival of her mails has, in some degree given way to a deep anxiety for the safety of the rhip and all on board of her. No tidings whatever having been received of her movements since the end of December, when she was to resume her vayage in a day or two, fears are entertained that she mushave met with some fatal disaster. The consequences of these disastrous delays in our postal communications have, of course, been exceedingly theore to the whole community. With some few exceptions, there are no private letters in Sydney of later date than October, being those brought out by the Melbourne. In many is stances our merchants fled themselves in the strange position of having received goods without the involces, the inster having been transmitted by the steamer's malls, under the full expectation that they would come to hand king hefore the cargoes, a process just the reverse of what has happened. But the merchandise being in urgent demand, sales are effected at conjectural prices, good care being taken, however, to leave an ample margin for profit, whatever the involce prices may turn out to be.

gin for profit, whatever the invoice prices may turn out to be.

Indeed, the disproportion between the demands of our market and its supplies, in almost every description of goods, and never years and the summent. Hard goods and soft goods, inxuries and necessaries, articles for eating and orinking, articles for wearing and oring, are at the minimum of stock and maximum of price. Advances on cost price in England, taken not partially but generally, not as the exception of trade, but as its rule, were never so enormous as now. Our connect on broom of yesterday quotes rates of advance as high as 100, 189, 200, 300, 400, and even 2,400 per cent. What will British tradesmen, accustomed to small profits and quick returns, think of this—especially when they are tood that these gigantic profits are coupled with the favoric quickness of return, the transaction resulting, not from any mania of speculation, but from a sober estimate of the actual wents of the market for daily consumption? The importer asks high prices because he haves the retail vender can well afford to pay them, the latter howing, in turn, that the majority of his customers must and will have the goods, cost what they may. The fact is, in gold countries, the ordinary rules for calculating the relations between supply and demand do not hold good. The usual basis of such calculations is the number of individuals to be provided for. The mercantle experience of the world affords a sufficient due to the average concumption of a given description of merchandisc by a given amount of population. But, with regard to countries teeping with auriferous wealth such experience has yet to be acquired. The United States may, indeed, have begun to acquire it from their transactions with California, but the merchants of Great Britain have the lesson to learn. The extraordinary change which has taken place unite and future capacity o

sumption. The epulence which the gold has diffused through these communities has, we are sure, doubled the former ability to purchase whetever contributes to the snjoy meant of life but white our numbers have been multilying at so rapid a rate and our means of expenditure havancing with a still greater velecity, our supplies have not excessed what they were when our numbers were small and our circumstances comparatively poor.

The gele preduce of New South Wales continues steady, averaging, when comparate with the whole number of persons expayed in digging, about an cunce par week per man. Lago nuggets, weighed by the onnee or the pound, are the prizes of the lucky few. The average success is just now at the medium point, which best contorts with the general welfare of the colory—neither so great as seriously to disturb the ordinary pursuits of industry, nor no small as to discourage the diggers as a body. The colorists are still strongly of coluing that the auriforous develo; ements of New South Wales are only in their in/ancy, and that as our population increases, though the average produce per man may not mach exceed what it is at present, the agricultural prospects are most rencouraging. Notwithstanding their severe trails from the scarcity of labor our farmers have been more than numly assiduous in attending to their farms. It is thought that in the principal gram growing districts there is a greater breadth of land under cultivation and a richer premise for the next harvest than in any former year.

Our farmers are not the only class pinched by a want of labor. It is felt throughout all the ramidations of secuely. But if there be one description of labor more called for then another, it is that of mechanics expectably expenters, ma one, bricklayers plasteres, black-miths, cabine-makers—in short, all persons employed un rearing and furnishing bur an habitations. Increasing popularities and increasing wealth create a corresponding demand for dwelling house, more in number and superior in kind. These are ris

cas and with one lose no lime is joining us, for there is hele everything to cheer and prosper them.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following brief report with pre-ent the latest prices which can be rafely quoted for leading articles:—
TEAS—H-son 12-19s and congous may be quoted respectively at 102s of to 110, and 52s of to 100s.

Stear—Passpages 220 to 521 10s.

Stear—A particle brands, loss odd demand.

Charle Stear and the passpages and to good demand.

Charle Stear and the passpages and to demand.

Charle A particle of good Dutch sold to-day at ls. per lb.: Explich 15 per cent bigher.

Farings white and brown havy, ls. to ls. 3d all Nos., and 1 is in g.

Boots and Shors—Mr. Newton sold this morning and marrican involce very superior, averagends about 50 per cent common English assortments, 150 per cent on involce.

Erayo y, of all descriptions, commands high prices.

Prescring this day with them: and proposed—May the few hours which we have the pleasure of enjoying the few hours which we have the pleasure of enjoying the company of our distinguished guest, have an agreeable recollection in his midd and may be take the contrision with him that that the citizens of Bremen are bound by a strong sense of sympathy to our great sister requoits.

Mr. Harward returned thanks for the compilizent which had been eftered him in the the tocast of Alderman Delius. He thanked the company for the honor they had due him. He alinded in terms of heerty aconovelyment to the toast which had been effered by Consul Meier, to "the day"—that of the Declaration of American independence—shot to the bappy and gratifying manner in which that gentleman had spoken of the United States. Fr. Barmard then proceeded to make some observations on commerce, which he characterized as a great civilizer. He said he thought the part which commerce had played and was playing in the world, was not always understoed. He said that the day of Independence rominded him of the important influence which connected by extensive commercial relations. He referred, first, to the restraints imported by the mether country or the counter of the American colonies, by her navigation laws and other acits, as having produced distaints into, and as having prepared the way for the separation which took places on the Fourth of July, 1776. Secondly, he referred to the exignacies of commerce, and the embarrassments it labored under, as having and the formation and adoption of the constitution of 1787, which gave to the United States their nationality, and, thirdly, he alloaded to the war of 1812, with of subtry, and, thirdly, he alloaded to the war of 1812, with offered as a factor of the constitution of 1787, which gave to the United States their pasted by the reflect of the mean of the constitution of 1787, which gave to the United States that residuely and the proposed and the conjugation of the constitution of 1787, which gave to the U

THE NEW YORK EMBERTION—IS AN OPINION OF

THE PALACE AND AMERICAN THE Birger Freind, (Brunen of the 12th Jane, 235, with respect to the New Young the 12th Jane, 235, with respect to the New Young the 12th Jane, 235, with respect to the New Young the 12th Jane, 235, with respect to the New Young the 12th Jane, 235, with respect to the New Young the 12th Jane, 235, with respect to the New Young the whole is a failure, insumed as it has been ad into a temple of the 25th Jane, 25th Ja

attract such objects from Europe as will alone be sent under the autien's guarantee, through the different embessies—a guarantee such as was offered to England, and which centle not be effered by a private communities, however respectably it may be composed. The District of Columbia is therefore the only suitable location for the American sation to open a half for European art the more so as there is no want of room to add to it what will be required for the comfort or convenience of vial-ters to any extent. New York, on the contrary, is entirely disqualified, inasunch as it presents the danger of the property of the contrary in the property of the contrary.

THE CANTON OF TICINO—THE AUSTRO-IW:85 QUES;
The New Zwick Gazette, of the 13th of July, says:—
"The following proposition was made to the seventh sitting of the National Council:—The Federal Council is
invited to take the necessary steps for obtaining the
withdrawal of the measures which some of the States of
Germany have adopted with regard to Switzerland. This
proposition was adopted unanimously."

The Parlamento, of Turin, quotee a letter from Berne,
of the 7th, stating that the governments Council to use
its indicence with the canton of Ticino, in order to induce
it to put an exit to the Austro Switz question, so inconvenient in the present state of affairs in Europe. The
federal government had advised the Canton to admit the
Austrian claims of a pension for life to the eight Capush,
ins: but the Grand Council of Ticino has absolutely refused to comply, on the ground that auxtra offers no indemnity to the expelled Ricinese. In consequence of this,
the President of the Federal Council is said to have addrassed a note to the foreign Binnster residing at Berne,
to the effect that he cannot hold out the slightest hope
of an arrangement of the difference, upon a basis which
both the government and Canton of Ticino refuse to accept,

Prussia.

Berlin advices of the date of 15 b July remarks:
The Kress Zestung, which has observed a dogged silence for the last few days on the Russo farish question, publishes a leading article this execing, which I herewith send you in zestuno:

"The deficulties in the East may be considered now as got over; peace is in this querier assured. **** a according to the declarations of Last Clarendon and Russell in the British Parliament—according to the explanations of the Friend Minterer. M Drouyn de Linys, and according to our own correspondence relow, it is not longer master of doubt that France and England will invest the Porte to accept the ultimatum of Russia, since this latter State declares that it aim at no political protectorate in Turkey. The France and England quadrong will probably at once leave the saters of Constantiselle, and this pacific arrangement suit soon be generally known."

The perversion of the truth here is as great as every coly it has taken a different direction.

In addition to the various nucles youths that have been here already some time for the monocourton on all the military arrangements of the saterials and accidences there are now as number of Turkish officers here, who leastow marked and accidence addition on all the military arrangements of this garrion, and are unfailingly present at the many reviews field days, and sharm fights, which are bed here almost daily, as a matter of ordinary routine of the service."

Hollans.

Letters from the Hague, dated upon July the 14th, stare.—Numerous politicos from the provinces against M. Van Hall's law on relig oos liberty, continue to be sent in to the Second Chamber of the States General.

The committee supointed to examine and report upon the law has been sitting three day.

The following have been named members of the First Chamber.—

By the Provincial States of Zeeland—M. Van der Lik de Clerce.

By the Northern Provinces of Holland—MM. Burkkl and Borch Van Dukestein.

By the Provincial States of Leenwirden—M. Van Swinderen; by those of Groningen—M de auter.

By the Fronticial states of Lesuverden—M. Van Swinderen, by those of Groningen—M. contert.

Spain.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 13th ult. Should the cabinet concur in the optation of the minority of the Royal Connect, which propose to cooling the concession of the Northera Railway, previously made, to the Baque Frontices, M. Salemancs will immediately leave for Paris, in order to represent the company which had undertaken its continuous. The Ministry was to decide that important question at a Cabinet Council which was to be heid at La Graeja on the 16th. It was believed that the official Graefe would amounted the interesting position of the Question the 20th July. The Harakka states that the last concent of the bonds of the floating debt was effected on too best possible terms, and with a rapicity and facility which proved the confidence of the capitalists in the present carliest. The whole of the bands, at 8 per cone in errest, were immediately disposed of, and the tenders exceeded by fourteen millions of rials, the sum required.

M. Lloreste, lately appointed Ambassador in Turkey, left on the 13th for Constanticules.

The latest advices from Madrid mention the probability of new ministerial chapters, nor of the Marquis of Viluna, instead of going to Paris remaining to constitute a new cabinet—not, however, in a very liberal sense. It was also thought that pephaps, Marahal Narvarz-who by a convenient fletion was supposed to be deep in the dust of military archives at Visana while he was personally present in Paris—will be the Ambassador to the court of the Tulleries

In the case of a dissolution of the cabinet, it was thought that the Quesa will send for the Count de San Luis.

The Taree per Cents were done at 43 upon the 15th July.

The Three per Cents were done at 43 upon the 1sth July.

Italy.

A letter from Turin of the 14th ult., states that the Duke de Guiche, French Minister at the Court of Turin, had left for Paris on a short leave of absence.

Accounts from Rome, of the 12th ult., mention the probability of a partial amnest. Amongst others said to be the objects of the Papal elemency, is Signor Claids, former Commander of the Poutificial sersemboats.

The Pope had appointed Cardinal Savelli President of the state Commission of Finance.

The Grand Duke of Turcany published a decree at Florence, on the 11th ult., commanding that a levy of 1,400 mm about be made amongst the you g men born between the let January and 3lat December, 1834.

Advices from Naples of the 12th ult. state that the exportation of corn has been prohabilical by a decree of that

portation of corn has been prohibited by a decr date.

Ireland.

portation of corn has been prombliced by a decree of that date.

Ireland.

Our advices from Inhhim are dated on the 19th of July, and bring the following intelligence:

The tork Examiner states that Dr. Lyons, one of the most popular of the cliffens of Cork, has been pressed very strongly to come forward as a candidate for the vacancy created by the appointment conformed on Mr. Serjeant Murphy, but that he has resisted every en reaty on the subject. No popular candidate has yet effect thinself.

The Cork Examiner has the following paragraph:

"A very cautions and reliable correspondent informs us that the potato disease has appeared in the vicinity of Shibersen. As yet, however, he adds, to no great extent." Yesterday (July 18) the number of visiters at the Rahibition exceeded 10,000, for the first time since the opening day. The receipts were also considerably greater than on any former day.

China.

The last intelligence received in England from China is very important and interesting. The British ship-at-war Hernes had made her way up the Yangtze river, and the journals reported the following upon her return:—The rebels were in possession of Nankin.

On her return from Nankin, and white passing Chingkiang foo, the Hermes was fired upon from two forms garileated by the rebels, and, after receiving four or diveround shot in her rigging and hull she oponed fire, which quickly quieted the forts, and immediately afterwards she was visited by an officer of rook, who applodiced for what he said was a mistake, arising from the fact of there being square-rigged vessels below Chingkiang, which had, on one or two occasions, attacked the insurgents, and that the Hermes was supposed to be connected with them. These are all the particulars which have sen up the river before the Bombay left. Among those said to have been already bought are this Sir Herbert Compton, Antelope, Dewan, Agnes, and Clowa.

The rumor current about Europeans having hear massacred, supposed to be the crew of the Science, must have been, as usual, t

we subjoin an extract from the North China Herald of

lend themselves to the propagation of mischievous reports.

We subjoin an extract from the North China Herald of the 7th of May —

"The Herne's returned to this port on the afteracon of the 5th inst, with his Excellency Sir George Bosham on board. She has made an eventful trip up the Yangus, during which she lay five days at Nankin, and brings back intelligence of a deeply interesting and even artunding character respecting the insurgents, giving us muck cause to thank Her Majosty's Flenirestentiary for the steps taken to obtain some positive information regarding them. The following particulars we give on good authority, and hope to furnish from the same source mere details in a future issue:—

"The insurgents are Christians of the Protestant form of worship, and anti-dolsters of the strictest order. They acknowledge but one God, the Heavenly Father, the All-wire, Alpowerful, and Omnipreent Creator of the world; with him. Jesus Christ, as the Savior of mankind; and also the Holy Epirit, as the last of the three persons of the Trinity. Their chief on earth is a person known as 'Tac-ping wang, the Prince of Peace, to whom a kind of divine origin and mission is ascribed. Far, however, from claiming adoration, he forbids, in an edick, the application to himself of the terms supreme,' holy, and others, hitherto constantly assumed by the Barters of China, but which he declines resetving on the ground that they are due to God alone. Their moral code the insurgents oull the 'Heavenly Bulles,' which, on cammination, proved to be the ten commandments. The observance of these is strictly enforced by the Leaders of the movement, chiefly Kwang-tung and Kwang-se men, who are not messly formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spectual Christians, deeply influenced by the boilef that God is always with them. The hardships they have incurred, chiefly formal professors of a religious system, but practical and spectual Christians, deeply influenced by the boilef that God is always with them. The hardships they